

NO WORD FROM SPAIN

Nothing Definite Now Expected Before To-Day at Noon.

THE DELAY INEVITABLE.

Demands of Spanish Internal Politics Must Be Borne in Mind.

THE WAR GOES RIGHT ON.

Watson's Squadron Will Proceed to Europe Whether Peace Comes or Not.

ROOSEVELT STIRS UP ALGER.

He Succeeds in Hurrying the Bringing Home of Shafter's Army.

THE TROOPS WILL RETURN.

They Cannot Leave, However, Until Spanish Prisoners Are Disposed Of.

NO NEWS FROM GENERAL MILES.

It Is Believed, However, He Will Be at San Juan's Gates Next Week.

SAGASTA WON'T BE HUSTLED.

He Says the Spanish Government Will Reply to the American Demands Next Week—He Is Consulting Party Leaders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—There was an expectation at the State Department that perhaps towards the close of the afternoon some word might be received from Spain, through the French Ambassador, in reply to the President's deliverance yesterday upon the subject of peace conditions. This expectation was based upon the fact that the terms themselves had not been modified in any essential point, so that there was little occasion for prolonged discussion by the Spanish Cabinet, which was presumed to have thoroughly considered this matter before rendering the first reply. However, it was perceived from the news dispatches that the Madrid Cabinet meeting had been inconclusive; so it was then presumed that nothing definite could be expected before to-morrow noon, at the earliest.

SPAIN WILL ACCEPT.

There is a confident belief among administration officials that the Spanish Government will accept the terms laid down by the President, and that the delay of a day or two in recognizing the inevitable is to be accounted for by reasons of Spanish internal politics, which would not countenance an unrelenting submission, without at least a display of a purpose to improve the terms. This, however, cannot be accomplished, and the French Ambassador, who is well aware of the fact, unquestionably has so informed the Spanish Government, though that government has preserved its record in good form by meeting the criticism of its political opponents, by submitting the counter-proposition presented yesterday by M. Cambon to the President.

THE WAR PROCEEDS.

Meanwhile, preparations for the Wade expedition go on steadily. A number of general officers were to-day ordered to attach themselves thereto, among them General Randall, who was assigned only yesterday to command the new military camp at Montauk Point.

WATSON GOING ANYHOW.

The Navy Department insists that no change has been made in the orders to the Watson squadron. Indeed, there seems to be now evident a purpose to dispatch this squadron to European waters, regardless of the termination of the war, the idea being that the splendid display which would be made by the American ships would have a beneficial effect in inspiring respect for our naval strength.

ROOSEVELT ROUGH-RIDERS.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough-Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of conventionalities he has drawn upon his

head a rather sharp rebuke from the Secretary of War, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives.

It is only fair to state that the War Department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that General Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than of lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains is concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the Medical Department here made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping-ground.

Surgeon-General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago that men who have suffered from the severe malarial-fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow-fever, as had been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. Malarial-fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow-fever than would be a case of measles against small-pox, while the fearful debility resulting from malarial-fever would certainly tend to make the victim a special mark for Yellow Jack.

THE SANTIAGO DIFFICULTIES.

The department to-day gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure.

However, there is expectation that all the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to this country by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

NO NEWS FROM MILES.

To-day also passed without news from General Miles, and in his case the department feels sure that "no news is good news."

It is believed that at the rate of progress he is reported to have been making in his march across the island, the General will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week.

No very desperate defence of Porto Rico's capital is expected.

ROOSEVELT SAT DOWN UPON.

He Says Rough Riders Are Three Times as Good as Any State Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—The following correspondence has passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

"Santiago, July 23, 1898.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send us most of the regulars, and the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico.

"There are 3,000 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico in this cavalry division close to 4,000 men, who would be worth easily any 10,000 national guards armed with black powder, and Springfield, or other weapons. . . ."

"Very respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ALGER'S REPLY.

The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt to-day:

"Your letter of 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army, and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effect and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

"R. A. ALGER,

"Secretary of War."

TOBACCO TARIFF FOR CUBA.

Rates Close to Our Internal Revenue Figures—Porto Rico Tariff.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It is understood that the officials of the War Department have about completed the tobacco tariff schedule to be applied to Cuban ports, and that it will follow very closely, if not exactly, our own internal revenue rates. These are 12 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff; \$3.00 per 1,000 on cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds to the 1,000; \$1.50 per 1,000 on cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds to the 1,000, and \$1 a 1,000 on all tobacco cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds to the 1,000.

The general tariff for Porto Rico has been prepared at the Treasury Department, and is now awaiting the action of the War Department. It is intimated that the rates will follow closely from Spanish rates as applied to imports from Spain, which are about 10 per cent. less than the general rates collected upon shipments from other countries.

ON THE WAY TO PORTO RICO.

Part of Grant's Brigade Sails—Other Troops Embarking.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 4.—A part of General Grant's Brigade is on the way to Porto Rico. The transport Hudson sailed at daylight this morning, with the Third Battalion and half of the Second Battalion of the First Kentucky Regiment.

The only troops that embarked to-day were Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Artillery, and the Governor's and Sheridan's troops, Pennsylvania Cavalry, which went aboard the Manitoba. It is understood that this vessel will not leave port until Saturday.

The First Kentucky Regiment was paid off to-day.

STANDS ON DIGNITY.

SAGASTA WON'T BE HUSTLED IN MATTER OF THE PEACE TERMS.

CONSULTING PARTY LEADERS.

Says His Government Will Reply to the American Demands Early Next Week—Following Action of Castelar in Virginius Affair.

LONDON, August 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained so quickly as is generally expected. Senor Sagasta objects to being hustled, and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly, and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points, in order to enable him best to protect the national interests against the aggressive tendency of the Washington Cabinet.

"He has also examined very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest. The Spanish people, though sincerely desiring peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifice in the end.

TORAL AND AUGUSTI.

"As an illustration of this feeling, while General Toral is blamed for capitulating at Santiago, Captain-General Augusti, continuing a hopeless resistance at Manila, bids fair to be a popular hero.

"It would be premature to suppose that the political consultations now proceeding foreshadow the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet when peace is concluded. The Conservatives have so constantly and loyally supported Sagasta throughout the war, that no factional opposition is feared for them."

CONFERENCES WITH LEADERS.

MADRID, August 4.—6 P. M.—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, conferred to-day with the presidents of both chambers of the Cortes, and is now conferring with Marshal Martinez de Campos and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet of the late Senor Canovas. Until the official account of the peace negotiations is published, the utmost secrecy will be observed.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

MADRID, August 4.—8 P. M.—The consultations between the Premier, the presidents of the chambers, and other prominent persons are described as being really of a national character, with a view to ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The government has not yet entered upon any agreement regarding terms for concluding the war with the United States. The Cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders, and will leave to the Crown the liberty of choosing new advisers.

ROBEDO FOR MORE WAR.

All the leaders thus far consulted have observed the strictest reserve with the exception of Senor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war.

The Queen Regent has summoned several generals for consultation.

La Correspondencia de Espana says the government has no present intention of convoking the Cortes. El Correo, the ministerial organ, says that, in addition to the monarchist chiefs, the Queen Regent will consult Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader, and an influential Carlist chief.

REPLY EARLY NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, August 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The government has not yet answered the American note nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Senor Sagasta. The Premier said to-day that the government would reply to the American demands early next week.

"In consulting the party leaders, Sagasta is following the precedent of Castelar, when the Virginius affair threatened war with the United States.

"It is not probable that he will resign as a result of the conference.

"The Premier is inclined to rush the treaty through without convoking the Cortes, trusting to get a bill of indemnity next month; but the party leaders are not likely to consent to this course."

ANTI-CARLIST ENCICLICALS.

LONDON, August 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Pope is preparing an encyclical ordering the Spanish clergy to avoid all political strife, and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the Queen Regent. His Holiness will also send a letter to the Spanish people, to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty, and counselling the preservation of internal peace. Both documents are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence."

NOTES FROM SANTIAGO.

The City to Be Given A Thorough Cleaning.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4.—The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieutenant Noble, of General Shafter's staff, left yesterday afternoon for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces which arrived here from Manzanillo to reinforce General Linares during the siege. They will be returned to Spain, with their husbands and families.

General Wood, the Military Governor, has appointed Major George M. Barber as Health and Street Commissioner. The city will be divided into sixteen districts, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers, responsible for the street-cleaning in their respective localities. Four thousand men will be immediately put to work cleaning the thoroughfares.

The hospital-ship Olivette has arrived from Tampa, and the Berlin from New Orleans.

PHILIPPINE REPORTS TO SPAIN.

Insurgents Said to Be Getting Worst of It in Visayas.

MADRID, August 4.—Official reports from Iloilo, brought up to July 15th, show that the uprisings against the insurgents in Visayas have been vigorous; that in several skirmishes in Kamaras province, the insurgents were beaten, and that the insurrection in the northern provinces has been suppressed. According to the same reports, a British steamer, loaded with natives and a cargo of arms, coasted along the Visayas shore, but the inhabitants of the eastern towns opposed a landing of the munitions. On the Queen Regent's name-day, the notes

bles of Viscayas tendered General Rios assurances of their devotion to the Throne.

HE WAS AT SANTIAGO.

One of the Indiana's Wounded Seamen Tells of the Great Battle.

Mr. Dixon Lee, a first-class fireman on board the United States battleship Indiana, who was wounded in the terrific battle off Santiago harbor July 3d, was in Richmond yesterday, en route to his home, in Iowa, from the hospital at Portsmouth.

He was shot through his right wrist by a Manner ball, and also received a painful wound over his right knee-cap. As he walked through the streets yesterday with his seaman's uniform on and his arm in a sling, he attracted considerable attention, and was frequently interrogated by passers-by, who desired to learn from one of the participants therein some of the details of the great battle in which Cervera's fleet was almost annihilated.

Mr. Lee was seen yesterday by a Dispatch man, to whom he talked most interestingly concerning the battle. He was on board the Indiana and saw the whole engagement, notwithstanding the fact that he was injured during the latter part of the fight.

WHAT CURIOSITY DID.

He laughs now over his injuries, and says they are the result of his own folly, rather than good Spanish marksmanship. As a fireman it was his duty to bring ammunition from the powder magazines and load the guns for the gunners. He was engaged in this work when a portion of a protecting shield was shot away, and he walked through the hole made by the shot to take a look at the outside. He had hardly gotten beyond the safety mark when he was struck by two bullets, as described, and he lost no time in heading a hasty retreat to safety.

Mr. Lee says that in the fight, so far as he could judge, the Oregon and the Brooklyn bore the brunt of the battle, though the Texas did as good work as any of the ships. The Indiana also did some effective work, though the little Gloucester covered herself with glory.

THE GLOUCESTER'S FIGHT.

One of the prettiest features of the fight, said Mr. Lee, was the work of the Gloucester. The big ships would close in on the Spaniards and throw hot shot into them for a few minutes, and then the little Gloucester, resembling nothing so much as the old-fashioned rammer, would crawl up alongside the big ships, and, less than a moment would have their decks swept as clear as though a hurricane had passed over them.

The Indiana, Mr. Lee told the Dispatch man, was not far from the Texas when the battle ended, and he distinctly heard Captain Philip's words, shouted through the megaphone to the men aboard the ships adjacent to his to restrain their exuberant spirits out of respect to the dying Spaniards. Thanks-giving services were held, the sailor says, on nearly all the American ships immediately after the battle, and patriotic hymns were interspersed with prayers.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

Young Lee has had a most eventful career. He is the son of a well-to-do cattle-owner at Clarinda, Iowa, and ten years ago, after having received a whipping at the hands of his father, ran away from home and enlisted in the navy. He remained away from home for more than seven years without communicating with his people, and now, for the first time since he left a mere boy, he is returning a wounded veteran, though still the picture of manly vigor. He has served his full term of service, and he does not know whether he will re-enlist or not—that depending largely upon the wishes of his family.

BERLIN HONORS BISMARCK.

Impressive Services in the Emperor William Memorial Church.

BERLIN, August 4.—The funeral services held here to-day in memory of Prince Bismarck were of the most impressive character. They were attended by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the various German princes and princesses, all the members of the diplomatic corps, and the chief military and civil dignitaries.

A guard of honor was placed in front of the Emperor William Memorial church, where the services took place. The exercises were opened and concluded by a choral song by the chorus from the Opera-House. The officiating clergyman in the course of his prayers alluded to the great services which the deceased chancellor had performed for the welfare of his country.

CEREMONY DISAPPOINTING.

The ceremony was brilliant and impressive as regards court display, but quite disappointing in other respects. It bore traces of haste and half-heartedness. The church was inadequately decorated, and the public displayed no enthusiasm in the service.

The most disappointing feature was the fact that not a single member of Bismarck's family attended. The Royal pew apart from the accommodation, remained empty, and the family box was empty. The bitterness of the old chancellor toward the young Kaiser seems to have reached beyond death.

SAVERS FOR GOVERNOR.

Other Nominations by the Democrats of Texas.

GALVESTON, TEX., August 4.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day Congressman Joseph Savers was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and J. N. Browning for Lieutenant-Governor.

In accepting the nomination Congressman Savers said he approved every plank of the Chicago platform.

The remainder of the State ticket nominated follows: Attorney-General, Thomas S. Smith, of Hillsboro; Comptroller, R. W. Finley, of Tyler; Land Commissioner, George Finger, of Fort Worth; Treasurer, John W. Robbins, of Vernon; Railroad Commissioner, Allison Mayfield, of Sherman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. S. Kemdall, of Ladonia; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas J. Brown, of Sherman; Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, not yet nominated.

PORTO RICO VOLUNTEERS

Reported to Madrid as Disorganized and Abandoning Their Arms.

MADRID, August 4.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition, and are abandoning their arms."

Immunized Ordered to Santiago.

MACON, GA., August 4.—Volunteers were received from the War Department to-day by Colonel P. H. Ray, commanding the Third Regiment, United States Volunteers, at Macon, to break camp Saturday and proceed to Savannah, there to embark Sunday morning for Santiago de Cuba.

Police Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Police Board was held last night, but only routine business was disposed of. No action was taken on the question of permitting patrolmen to wear outing shirts, and go without vests.

WANT TO COME HOME.

OFFICERS AT SANTIAGO ASK FOR RETURN OF ARMY.

FEVER EPIDEMIC IMMINENT.

Men Must Be Moved at Once or Perish—Roosevelt Eloquent on the Subject—Rohan-Robin to Shafter—Removal Ordered.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 5:30 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Summoned by Major-General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps. General Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him, on the recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, which is much higher than Santiago. As a result of the conference, General Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First Volunteer Cavalry, to General Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press, for publication:

NO REASON FOR DELAY.

"Major-General Shafter: "Sir,—In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done. The situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow-fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow-fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, the situation is such that, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply